Colorado Springs Gazette

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE,
AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Business Advertisements, when ordered for more than four insertions, [illegible] per inch per week. Legal and Public Notices $[illegible] per inch per week.

"Special Notices," 25 cents per line; 10 cents per line to persons advertising in the regular advertising columns.

ALL LEGAL NOTICES MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CASH WHEN SENT IN.

Mr. C. N. PEIRCE, Authorized Agent and Collector.

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United States Marshal—M. A. Shaffenburg.
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Sheriff—Robert Denn[illegible].
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School Superintendent—[illegible].
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M. E. CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.*—Preaching [illegible] P. M. [illegible] Meeting, Monday after the Sabbath of each month [illegible] P. M.
Rev. F. C. MILLINGTON, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.*—Services every Sunday, at the Reading Room, at 11 A. M. Rev. M. F. SORENSON, Officiating.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
COLORADO SPRINGS,
OFFICE AT THE DRUG STORE.
Hours, [illegible]

[illegible], M. D.
Homoeopathic Physician,
COLORADO SPRINGS.
OFFICE HOURS—From [illegible] until 4 P. M., and at all other times, unless at Home or visiting Patients, at house.
OFFICE IN WOOD'S BUILDING, [illegible] of P. O.
Residence at Office.

E. C. KIMBALL,
Physician, Surgeon & Obstetrician
Office, over Post Office.
HOURS AT OFFICE—From 11 to 12 o'clock.
Residence, Cor. Cache La Poudre st. and Nevada Ave.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TEJON STREET,
Over Drug Store. COLORADO SPRINGS.

PLASTERERS.

HENRY PAYTON,
[illegible] & [illegible]
COLORADO SPRINGS.
Contracts taken in either Brick or Stone. Will be found at New Stone Building, cor. Huerfano and Tejon streets.

[illegible] & [illegible]
PLASTERERS,
COLORADO SPRINGS.
CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR PLASTERING.
Material furnished and Work Guaranteed.

A. D. LONGNECKER,
Plasterer and Bricklayer
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL WORK.
Contracts taken and Work Guaranteed on short Notice.
COLORADO SPRINGS.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Colorado Springs Hotel.
This hotel is open for the reception of guests. Located near the railway, with fine
LIVERY STABLES CLOSE AT HAND.
ALL THE WELL-KNOWN NATURAL ATTRACTIONS
in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak can be enjoyed without difficulty by the guests.
All the accessories of a first-class hotel are to be found. The rooms are airy and well furnished, and
SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO INVALIDS AND TOURISTS.

Board & Lodging.
HAVING TAKEN THE LARGE NEW HOUSE on Cucharas Street, fronting on the Public Park, east of and adjoining the well-established
FOUNTAIN RESTAURANT,
we are now prepared to accommodate with Board and Lodging, all who may favor us with their patronage, at reasonable rates. Large airy Rooms well ventilated. The tables will be supplied with the best the Markets afford.
D. SHIELDS, *Proprietor.*

El Paso Hotel,
GEO. E. FREIBURGER, Prop.,
Finest View of Pike's Peak in Colorado Springs.
Colorado Springs.
THIS WELL KNOWN HOUSE, LOCATED ON Cascade Avenue, has been greatly enlarged, and refitted and refurnished throughout, and is now ready for the accommodation of the traveling public. The rooms are comfortable and airy. *Terms Reasonable.*

EXCELSIOR
RESTAURANT,
STILES & CO., Prop's.
New Brick Building on Tejon Street,
COLORADO SPRINGS.
Hot Meals at all Hours. Oysters in any Style.

GO TO LEWIS'S
New Lunch Rooms,
Opposite [illegible] House.
FOR A LUNCH AT ANY HOUR. EVERY Variety and Low Prices. Sweitzer and Limburger Cheese, [illegible] and Cigars.

BANKS.

THE
People's Bank,
COLORADO SPRINGS,
JAS. McFARREN, President. LEWIS BROSIUS, Acting Cashier.
Buy Bonds, [illegible], County and City Warrants, [illegible] Silver Coin, loans money, buys and sells Exchange. Collections made and promptly remitted, and, in short, is doing a General Banking business. The public patronage is solicited.

THE CITY
National Bank
OF DENVER, COLORADO.
SUCCESSOR TO WARREN HUSSEY.
HENRY CROW, President.
FRANK PALMER, Vice President.
JNO. R. HANNA, Cashier.

COLLINS, SNIDER & Co.,
BANKERS,
DENVER, COLORADO.
S. G. Collins, late of Colorado National Bank, Denver.
Jacob Snider, *Miner*, Georgetown, Colorado.
H. Jones, Agent Wells' Fargo & Co.'s Express, Denver.
J. F. L. Schirmer, Treas. and Supt. U. S. Mint, Denver.
Hiram Witter, Real Estate and Stock Dealer, Denver.
Fred'k J. Ebert, Real Estate and Stock Dealer, Denver.
[illegible]
Transact a General Banking and Exchange Business. Collections and other Business promptly attended to.
CORRESPONDENTS—German National Bank, Chicago. Exchange Bank, St. Louis. Tradesmen's National Bank, New York.

JEWELERS.

F. E. HIGGINS,
JEWELER,
Watches and Jewelry repaired with neatness and dispatch.
AT THE CITY DRUG STORE.

W. H. PAGATD,
JEWELER & WATCHMAKER,
One door east of City Drug Store,
Huerfano Street, COLORADO SPRINGS.

BUILDERS.

LEWIS WHIPPLE,
CARPENTER,
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER,
COLORADO SPRINGS.
Contracts taken and Material Furnished. Work Guaranteed.

WINFIELD S. STRATTON,
CARPENTER,
Contractor and Builder,
PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE,
COLORADO SPRINGS, [illegible]
DESIGNS FURNISHED, CONTRACTS TAKEN, and Work executed in the best Style. Parties about to build will do well to call upon me. Jobbing promptly attended to.

LICENSED.

Licensed—to make the strong man weak;
Licensed—to lay the wise man low;
Licensed—a wife's fond heart to break,
And make her children's tears to flow.

Licensed—to do thy neighbor harm;
Licensed—to kindle hate and strife;
Licensed—to nerve the robber's arm;
Licensed—to whet the murderer's knife.

Licensed—where peace and quiet dwell,
To bring disease, and want, and woe;
Licensed—to make this world a hell,
And fit man for a hell below.

—John Pierpont.

A STRIKING ILLUSTRATION.

A company of individuals united themselves together in a mutual benefit society. The blacksmith comes and says,—

"Gentlemen, I wish to become a member of your association."

"Well, what can you do?"

"Oh, I can shoe your horses, iron your carriages, and make all kinds of implements."

"Very well, come in, Mr. Blacksmith."

The mason applies for admission into the society.

"And what can you do?"

"Oh, I can build your barns and houses, stables and bridges."

"Very well, come in—we can't do without you."

Along comes the shoemaker, and says,—

"I wish to become a member of your society."

"Well, what can you do?"

"I can make boots and shoes for you."

"Come in, Mr. Shoemaker, we must have you."

So, in turn, applied all the different trades and professions, till lastly an individual comes and wants to become a member.

"And what are you?"

"I am a rumseller."

"A rumseller! And what can you do?"

"I can build jails, and prisons, and poorhouses."

"And is that all?"

"No; I can fill them; I can fill your jails with criminals, your prisons with convicts, and your poorhouses with paupers."

"And what else can you do?"

"I can bring the gray hairs of the aged to the grave with sorrow, I can break the heart of the wife, and blast the prospects of the men of talent, and fill your land with more than the plagues of Egypt."

"Is that all you can do?"

"Good heavens!" cried the rumseller, "is not that enough?"

STOP SMOKING.

Dr. Dio Lewis writes: "Observe that pale young fellow crossing the street. You see a good many of that sort just now. Some folks say it is the climate. I will show you in some future chat that the climate of America, with a fair chance, produces not only the best complexion, but the best health in the world.

Did you notice the thing he was carrying in his mouth? Well, it is that meerschaum which is doing the business for him. It is busy with three millions of our men. Let us study one of those meerschaum-suckers. We will take a young man. He shall have brains, money, and plenty of time for smoking. Pale, nervous, irritable, thin in chest and stomach, weak in muscle, he is fast losing his power of strong thought and application. Let us get near enough to him to smell of him! Even the beasts of prey will not touch the corpse of a smoker saturated with the vile poison. *Nice* fellow he is for a sweet, pure companion (I mean the man, not the beast of prey).

Chewing is the nastiest mode, snuffing ruins the voice, but smoking, among those who have time to be thorough, is most destructive.

Young K. graduated with honor at Harvard (no devotee of the weed has ever graduated with the highest honors at that institution), and soon after consulted his physician with reference to his pale face, emaciation, indigestion, and low spirits. He weighed but [illegible].

"Stop smoking!" was the prescription. In four months he had increased twenty-eight pounds, had become clear and healthy in skin, his digestion all right, and his spirits restored. One or two millions of our young and middle-aged men are in a similar condition, and would be restored to health and spirits by the same prescription. On the whole the cigar is worse than the pipe.

SENSIBLE TALK.

The editor of the Bureau (Ill.) *Republican* writes the soundest kind of sense in reference to the hard times that are complained of in the West. The editor thinks that there are other causes for the general complaint than the exactions of the railway monopolists, and there is too much scheming to get a living without rendering an equivalent in honorable labor. Our boys are not learned useful trades; our farmers' sons are crowding into small towns and cities, seeking after positions as clerks; our girls refuse to do housework, and so we are sending to Europe for workmen, and buying of their artizans millions' worth of products and manufactures that we ought to make for ourselves. Though our crop of rascals is heavy, we do not grow our hemp; though we are overrun with lads who deserve flagellation, we import our willows. Our women (unless greatly deceived) shine in foreign fabrics, and our men are dressed in foreign clothes. We are like the farmer who hires his neighbor's sons to cut his wood, feed his stock, and run his errands, while his own boys loaf round saloons, and spend their time in playing billiards, and gambling, and then, wonders why, in spite of his best efforts, he sinks annually deeper and deeper into debt, till the Sheriff cleans him out, and he starts West to begin again. The time has come for us to turn over a new leaf. Our boys and girls must be taught to love labor by qualifying themselves to do it efficiently. We must grow and fabricate the immense quantity of articles that we now annually import, and so reduce the foreign debt that we have so long and so successfully augmented year by year. We must qualify our clever boys to erect and run factories, saw-mills, rolling-mills, machine-shops, tanneries, to open and work mines, improve and fashion implements, and double the products of the farms. If we can adopt this policy, and then take such measures as will correct the abuses growing out of chartered railway privileges, we shall witness a true development of national prosperity that will be a firm and everlasting [illegible].

HORSE COURTSHIP.

Mr. G. Gerard, now of Philadelphia, but formerly American Consul at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, communicates to the *Press* of the former city the following amusing reminiscence of his American consular experience: "There is a very singular custom among the farmers—how to get a wife. If you desire to get married you should first make inquiry whether the lady you love has a horse; if so, you must ask her whether she has a horse for sale. If she says 'No,' then you had better quit the house at once. She does not like you. But if, on the contrary, she says 'Yes,' it is a good sign, but she will ask you a very high price. If the amount claimed is paid on the spot, the engagement is concluded, as fully as if the marriage was consummated by the parson.

"On my arrival at the Cape I did not know of the custom. I wanted to purchase a horse, and I was informed by an old Dutch resident that Widow —— had one to sell. I followed the address given, and soon arrived at the door of the widow, who, by the way, was not bad-looking. I asked her whether she had a horse for sale. She looked at me very strangely; then asked me whether I had some letters of introduction. I said I was the American Consul, and would pay cash for the horse. 'In that case,' said she, 'letters are not necessary.' I paid down the sum demanded; then, after taking a cup of coffee, she sent her horse by her groom, and both accompanied me home. On the road the groom asked me a thousand questions. 'Master,' said he, 'will my mistress go live with you in town, or will you come live with us? You love my mistress, for she was very kind to thy old master (laughing). Where will the wedding be?' looking at me and laughing. 'Truly,' I thought the poor fellow has drunk too much, or he is muddled. I felt sorry for him. When I arrived home I found many people at my door congratulating me, not for the horse, but for the acquaintance of the widow. 'Truly,' said one, 'you have been very successful.' 'She is very rich,' said another. I really did not know what it all meant, and I began to be very uneasy, when, to my very great surprise, a lady alighted on my steps, and at once I recognized the widow! She very coolly asked me when I desired to have the ceremony of the wedding performed. Then, indeed, I fully perceived the scrape in which I was, and told her it was a horse I wanted, and not a wife. 'What,' said she, 'do you mean to act thus to a lady like me? If so, I shall send back for my horse, and will repay you the money.' In a few hours her groom was at my door with the money. I gladly gave back the horse, thankful to have thus escaped. A few weeks after, however, the widow was married; a more ambitious man had bought her horse."

ANECDOTE OF DR. NELATON.

A Paris letter of the New York *Times*, speaking of the late Dr. Nelaton, says:

"Perhaps I may give a single story from the many which will figure in his memoirs. In 1869 the young Prince Imperial took a fancy, in the riding school, to drive his pony close along the wall, and seemed to take so much pleasure in it that a remonstrance about its danger was in vain. At last the pony went so close that the Prince had his legs severely bruised. His father had been informed of this habit, and had ordered him to discontinue it; and hence the Prince was afraid to confess that he was hurt. He bore up bravely for a day or two, although in great pain, but at length limped so much that attention was called to it, and he confessed. A few days after and he was confined to his bed. Nelaton was sent for, and stated that an abscess had been formed which must be opened. He prepared for the operation. The Emperor was in the chamber in a nervous fever, now walking up and down the room stroking his mustache, then going to the window to beat a tattoo upon it with his fingers. His anxiety could be calmed for a moment only, and then he would rush to his son, pet him, embrace him, and lavish upon him his strong affection. As the doctor prepared to make the puncture, Napoleon caught his hand, and, just as if the bistouri had been plunged into his own body. Nelaton pushed him brusquely away, and he went to the window again, but was immediately called back by a cry. Seeing that blood came from the wound, the Emperor began to use some very strong language.

"'I did not go deep enough,' said Nelaton calmly, and he again prepared his knife.

"Once more the Emperor caught his hand.

"'You prevent me from doing my duty, sire,' said Nelaton, severely, once more pushing the Emperor's hand aside, and in an instant plunged the bistouri into the abscess. A stream of pus flowed from the wound, and, with a gasp of intense pain, the Emperor seized the surgeon's arms.

"'There is something yet to be done,' said Nelaton, tearing himself loose and not very gently, and with a stroke of the knife he laid open the young Prince's thigh. The Emperor's eyes flashed with rage, and he looked as if ready to strike the surgeon dead at his feet, when the latter pointed to the pus, which was then flowing freely. Napoleon melted in a moment before this evidence, and, crying like a child, he warmly embraced the surgeon. The Prince was saved, and Nelaton was adored by the Court."

Young men will be rejoiced to learn that tight boots may be drawn on easily by a simple process. The patient lies down on the floor, and holds his feet straight up in the air until the blood runs out of them, thus diminishing the size of the foot, when it will slip into the boot as sleek as getting into a gutter on a dark night. To enjoy perfect immunity from boot torture while the foot is thus encased, it is only necessary to remain in the position until ready to draw off the boots.

The London *Figaro* says the new opera of "Adam and Eve," it is thought, will be given up, the only manager who has yet attempted to produce it having had a quarrel with the prima donna in the matter of costume. The lady declines to take the character of *Eve*, unless allowed to appear in a yellow satin train and a diamond necklace. *Adam*, also, exhibits a marked preference for a velvet tunic and a rapier. The great moral work will probably be handed over to the ballet people.

A farmer should never go to town without carrying something to sell—butter, eggs, potatoes, poultry, or even a load of wood. By so doing, his income is quite sure to exceed his outgoes. There is no more miserable and poverty-stricken way than to keep sending to stores and shops, and having things charged, with the expectation of paying for them when the special crops come off—for these crops seldom or never turn out as well as was expected.

Wilson, the celebrated vocalist, was upset in his carriage near Edinburgh. A Scotch paper, after recording the accident, said: "We are happy to state that he was able to appear on the following evening in three pieces!"

THE LATE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

Sidi-Mahomet, Emperor of Morocco, whose death the cable recently reported, ascended the throne in the year 1859. In his youth he married a Frenchwoman named Virginia Lanzomier, a native of Dole, a small village in the Jura Mountains, who went in the third decade of the present century with her parents to Algeria. Her people were, no doubt, members of that French-Swiss colony whose sad fate excited at the time so much sympathy throughout the whole of civilized Europe. Like the other emigrants, the family of the future Empress was taken prisoners by the Moroccans in Algiers; the father was shot, and the mother died soon after from despair. The orphaned prisoner found favor in the eyes of the Prince Imperial, who made her his wife and afterwards his Empress. Though she exerted great influence over her husband, the deceased Emperor could never be won over to the cause of civilization, and remained to the last a true barbarian.

HARD WORK.

"What is your secret?" asked a lady of Turner, the distinguished painter. He replied, "I have no secret, madam, but hard work."

Says Dr. Arnold, "The difference between one boy and another is not so much in talent as in energy."

"Nothing," says Reynolds, "is denied to well-directed labor, and nothing is to be attained without it."

"Excellence in any department," says Johnson, "can now be attained by the labor of a lifetime; it is not to be purchased at a lesser price."

"There is but one method," says Sidney Smith, "and that is hard labor; and a man that will not pay that price for distinction, had better at once dedicate himself to the pursuit of the fox."

"Step by step," reads the French proverb, "one goes very far."

"Nothing," says Mirabeau, "is impossible to the man who can and will. Is that necessary?" "That shall be." This is the only law of success.

"Have you ever entered a cottage, ever travelled in a coach, ever talked with a peasant in a field, or loitered with a mechanic at the loom?" asked Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, "and not found that each of those men had a talent you had not, knew something you knew not? The most useless creature that ever yawned at a club, or counted the vermin on his rags under the sun of Calabria, has no excuse for want of intellect. What men want is not talent, it is purpose; in other words, not the power to achieve, but the will to labor. I am no believer in genius, but I believe that labor, judiciously and continuously applied, becomes genius."

Since the collapse of his bank, Jay Cooke has closed his magnificent residence at Ogontz, near Philadelphia, and occupies only a few rooms. Before his misfortune, he had only five or six domestics, of whom the greater part are now discharged. He has a private gas apparatus on the premises, by which the 600 burners in the mansion were supplied; but it is now unused and common lamps have been brought into requisition. The large heaters in the cellar are also not used. The extensive green-house and conservatory are to be utilized in the way of retrenchment. Mr. Cooke's gardener has entered into a partnership with Mrs. Southwood, one of the city florists, and the flowers, etc., are to be sold in the regular course of business in that line, to an extent at least sufficient to pay the wages of men employed in that department. Mr. Cooke has distinctly stated that his private fortune, estimated at one half its actual cost, is included in the statement of his affairs. Mrs. Jay Cooke has also surrendered all of her private fortune, even to her jewels.

There is a blessed sense of security in the companionship of people of tact. If, after an evening spent in such society, you wake suddenly in the night, with a lightning-like consciousness of some horrible blunder you unwittingly perpetrated, and your bed seems liquid fire, and the sheets are covered with thorns, and the pillow seems made of live coals, it is a soothing thought that your tactful companions seemed oblivious of your awkwardness, and will persist in that opinion to the end. Then you suddenly realize that the highest social culture consists in instantaneous recognition of what not to see—what not to hear—what not to say.

A correspondent of a Montreal Journal, speaking of the lately deceased Duke of Brunswick, says: "One of the ugliest men, he was accustomed to have his face painted and enameled, and 'made up' with all the artificiality of the patronesses of Madame Rachel. His bald head was crowned with a blue-black wig, one of 30, changed every day; and imitating the growth of the hair; No. 1 being cut close, to imitate a head just cropped by the barber; No. 2 being a trifle longer, and so on all through the series. When the Duke appeared in wigs 29 and 30, he was accustomed to run his fingers through their long locks with the remark that he 'must really have his hair cut.'"

A lady entered a Broadway grocery store the other day and returned several boxes of matches which she had purchased the previous day, and which, she said, were not good. "That's strange," said the clerk, as he picked out a number and struck them on the rear portion of his pants, "why, these are all good, and burn well enough." "That's all right," snappishly returned the lady; "but you don't suppose I'm going to wear pantaloons this warm weather purposely to strike matches on!" The clerk suddenly remembered that a customer in another part of the store was waiting for him.

Sir Michael Costa is the author of the last musical *mot*. At a rehearsal of "Il Talismano," at Drury Lane, Mme. Nilsson complained of the expression in the Italian libretto: "When the turtle doves behold you they begin to sing." In vain was it explained to her that as the words were not in her part, but in Signor Campanini's, her complaint was unfounded. At last, in despair, Signor Zaffira, the Italian librettist, appealed to Sir Michael. "What!" said Sir Michael, "she objects to turtle doves? Then make it geese. When she appears the geese begin." That ought to satisfy her."

The disciples of Tom Paine have a good chance in these days of yellow fever and death, to stop their sneering at the Christian religion long enough to compare with the Memphis clergy, who, the Central *Register* says, continue conspicuous for untiring devotion to the sick and to their tasks from duty, however arduous. They brave the pestilential air, and may be found kneeling at the bedside of the dying at all hours, and going from dwelling to dwelling, and house to house, seeking those who need their service.

VARIETIES.

—My lord rides through his palace gate,
My lady sweeps along in state,
The sage thinks long on many a thing,
And the maiden muses on marrying:
The minstrel harpeth merrily,
The sailor plows the foaming sea,
The huntsman kills the good red deer,
And the soldier wars without a fear;
Nevertheless, what e'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Never talk to a man when he is reading, nor read to a man when he is talking.

Why is woman like an echo?—Because she will have the last word.

The last novelty in sewing machines is one that will blow the thread of an argument.

Gravity is no more evidence of wisdom than a paper collar is of a shirt.

To become the lion of a party, it is not necessary to make a beast of one's self.

When a wife reigns, it seems natural that she should storm too. She does sometimes.

A man writes to say he only backed one horse in his life, and that was into a shop window.

Blind Tom has settled at Warrentown, Virginia.

The following epigram upon a left-handed writing master is worth quoting here:

"Though Nature thee of thy right hand's bereft,
Right well thou writest with the hand that's left."

Brown says that wedding rings ought to be rechristened suffer-rings. He has been married five years.

"Have you heard my last song?" asked an *incompetent composer* of a critic. "I sincerely hope so," was the reply.

Mrs. Partington will not allow Ike to play the guitar. She says he had it once when he was a child, and it nearly killed him.

The New York *Times* thinks "it would not be exaggerated estimate to say that forty or fifty millions of greenbacks lie hoarded in the negro cabins of the South."

Adelina Patti was presented at her London benefit with a canoe covered with roses, in delicate acknowledgement of her having successfully paddled her own.

That Troy baby, with four teeth in its nose, is nowhere beside a Chicago man, who had ten teeth in his nose the other day. They belonged to another man, too.

A young doctor, on being asked to contribute towards enclosing and ornamenting the village cemetery, very coolly remarked that if he filled it he thought he should do his part.

An observant genius remarks that love may be blind, but he has always noticed that whenever a man proves to be very desperate he is always told to "see father."

"Mother, it is no use; I can never love Mr. Sprowler."—"Well," said the mother, looking at her with surprise, "that is no reason why you should not marry him!"

George Peabody laid the foundation of his great fortune during a financial panic in England, when American securities were sold at a very low rate.

As a stout old lady got out of a crowded omnibus the other day, she exclaimed, "Well, that's a relief, anyhow." To which the driver, eyeing her ample proportions, replied, "So the 'osses thinks, mum."

A fast young lady recently put the following "poser" to a male companion at a much-frequented watering-place: "Why is your moustache like my back hair?" He blushingly gave it up; but the answer caused him to blush still more.—"Because it's all down!"

In responding to a request for an autograph, an eminent man recently wrote: "You ask for my autograph with a sentiment. My sentiment is this: When a gentleman writes to another on his own business, he should enclose a postage stamp."

George Selwyn once affirmed, in company, that no woman ever wrote a letter without a postscript. "My next letter shall refute you!" said Lady G. Selwyn soon after received a letter from her ladyship, when, after her signature, stood: "P. S.—Who is right now, you or I?"

An old lady recently visiting a prison, asked one of the attendants why the prisoners received such coarse food. He told her it was to keep their blood from becoming impure. And, when asked what they would do if their blood was impure, he dryly responded, "Break out!"

"So you don't care about donkey-riding, missy. And why?" "Oh, I've got a pony, and one doesn't care about donkeys after that, you know!" "Has a pony got more legs than a donkey, then?" Missy (who doesn't like to be chaffed): "Yes; exactly *twice* as many as *some* donkeys that I know of!"

A lady on North Maine street saw something on her carpet, and, hunting up an old paper, placed it over the object, carefully lifted it, and went to the back stoop and dropped it in the swill pail—a pair of gloves. She says she doesn't see anything very amusing about this, but it seems as if her husband would split himself over it.—*Danbury News.*

Daniel Webster is not the only bright boy born in New Hampshire. The Boston *Globe* has heard of another—a youth residing in Dover, who refused to take a pill. His crafty mother thereupon secretly placed the pill in a preserved pear and gave it to him. Presently she asked, "Tom, have you eaten the pear?" He said, "Yes, all but the seed, mother!"

A deaf and dumb woman who has been visiting Danbury to solicit aid was annoyed by some bad boys at the lower end of Main street, and gave them a talking to they will remember until their dying day. She said: "[illegible] I'll lay you across my knee for two minutes, I'll make you acquainted with astronomy."—*Danbury News.*

A school-boy's toothache generally commences at eight a.m., reaches its highest altitude a quarter to nine, when the pain is intense to an extraordinary degree; commences to subside at nine, and, after that, disappears with a celerity that must be very comforting to the sufferer. If at night the boy hasn't got four quarts of walnuts spread out to dry up stairs, it is because there is no place up stairs to do it.—*Danbury News.*

A Southern paper has this among its personals: "St. Paul is away out West with Minnesota. St. John will spend the Summer in New Brunswick. Elmira is in New York. Elizabeth is in New Jersey. Marietta is in Ohio. Charlotte is in North Carolina. Augusta is down here in Georgia. They don't intend [illegible] other this season."

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE
AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

OCTOBER 25, 1873.

THE LOCAL PAPER.—You owe it to yourselves to rally liberally to its support, and exact from it as able, high-toned a character as you would from any educator in your midst. It is in no sense beneath notice and care—for it is your representative. Indeed, in its character, it is the summation of the importance, interest and welfare of you all. It is the aggregate of your own consequence, and you cannot ignore it without miserably depreciating yourselves.—*New York Times.*

The chief local event of the week has been the suspension of Messrs. Wm. B. Young & Co., Bankers, which took place on Thursday morning last.

MR. YOUNG tells us that the suspension was forced upon him by heavy drains on the deposits in his Bank, owing to the Financial Panic, by the failure of HENRY CLEWS & COMPANY, of New York, and other Eastern correspondents, in whose hands he had many thousand dollars, and drafts upon whom came back to him for payment, and by the impossibility of realizing quickly upon the "paper" he held. He further says that his assets considerably exceed his liabilities, and that time is all that is needed to give every depositor the full hundred cents for his dollar.

The suspension is an unfortunate thing for the Town, as most of our merchants and many of our private residents were banking with MR. YOUNG. The locking-up of their funds, especially at such a time as the present, must unavoidably put many of them into a tight place, and business generally must suffer. But we have the consolation of knowing that we in Colorado Springs are not likely to be worse off than numbers of other towns scattered through the country, and not so badly off as many of them. Most of the balances in the Bank at the time of the suspension were small, and, in the few exceptional cases, the depositors are men who can bear the drawback. So far as we can learn, there is no one who would suffer a really fatal blow, even if there were no assets to meet the liabilities, but according to MR. YOUNG's statement the recovery of the full amounts of the balances is only a question of time, if the realization of the assets be judiciously managed.

Whilst the suspension is much to be deplored on account of the depositors and of the Town generally, we cannot withhold from MR. YOUNG our hearty sympathy. He is one of our oldest citizens, and has always displayed an earnest desire to promote the progress and prosperity of the Town. His failure, to the best of our belief, is attributable solely to causes beyond his foresight and control, and is such as money-dealers, however prudent and honorable they may be, are always exposed to. A Financial Crisis is like a cannon charged with grape: the deadly missiles are scattered round indiscriminately, and no man in the ranks can tell whether or not he will be hit; in the present Crisis, one of the missiles has come this way.

We trust that, under the circumstances, MR. YOUNG will receive all possible consideration and sympathy from his creditors. Many of them have already testified their confidence in him, by expressing their willingness to leave the settlement of the affairs entirely in his own hands. We understand, however, that it is proposed for the Creditors to appoint a Trustee, and this, we think, will be the wisest course which can be adopted. To throw the matter into bankruptcy would, without a doubt, entail loss both upon MR. YOUNG and his creditors, for the inevitable expenses and the sacrifice which forced sales would entail would eat up a large proportion of the assets. A Trustee, however, if he be judicious, may so manage matters as to give the creditors their due within a reasonable time, and also secure for MR. YOUNG a handsome balance when all have been paid.

The "El Paso County Bank," the new Banking House which has been established simultaneously with MR. YOUNG's failure, will, we trust, do much to restore confidence and to relieve the pressure occasioned by the latter event. The gentlemen who have associated themselves to form the organization are all well-known and are men in whom our citizens will be likely to have the fullest confidence. MR. W. S. JACKSON, who will hold the joint office of President and Cashier until all the arrangements of details can be perfected, is the Secretary and Treasurer of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, a road which, thanks to its ability and management, is noted for its good financial standing. He brings large experience, and unquestioned integrity and carefulness, to contribute to the success of the undertaking. MR. WOLFE is a gentleman who came here, some time ago, in quest of health, and who has settled here as a permanent resident. He was a prominent and esteemed citizen in his old home in Arkansas, and his record here has already placed him in the same position in Colorado Springs. He is a man who knows how to handle money. Much the same may be said of MR. WHITE. MR. GOODRICH is one of our very oldest citizens, and as cautious and conservative as anybody could possibly desire.

We hope that these gentlemen will be able, through their organization, to help both themselves and the Town very materially.

The "People's Bank," it should be stated, has met all claims upon it, and holds out against the storm.

We imagine that there is now little probability of the new School Building being completed before next Spring. Would it not be well, therefore, for our School Board to make some immediate arrangements for temporary accommodation and to have School re-opened without delay? We are informed that Colorado City, with its small population, has somewhere about sixty children in attendance upon the Public School, and that a number of houses have already been rented by people from the mountains who have come down to spend the Winter there and to whom the opportunities for the education of their children have been a chief attraction. Many of those would, very probably, have made choice of Colorado Springs, had our School been in running order. Apart from that consideration however, it is desirable that the matter should have attention, for we have now in Town a very large number of children who are eligible for school, and whose parents would be very glad to send them thither. It would, of course, have been very gratifying if the new School House could have been completed, and a School organized therein on a comprehensive basis, but the realization of that idea being evidently somewhat distant, we must do the best we can under the circumstances. The School Board, we know, have had the matter under their consideration; we, therefore, venture to recall their attention to it, without apology.

Will our readers take it amiss if we presume to give them a word of advice on matters which, perhaps, are more private than public? The outlook for the coming Winter is not nearly as encouraging as it might be. The results of the Financial Crisis are being felt and will be felt, probably, for some months to come. Money will be tight, and there are few amongst us who will not feel the pinch. With such a prospect, it behoves all our citizens to exercise a little prudent foresight. Wherever retrenchment is possible, it should be put into force at once, unnecessary expenses should be cut off, and the best economy should be exercised. Let our people be wise in time. If there be one Eastern evil which, more than another, a man ought to escape from by coming West, it is that of foolish extravagance. The present is a good time to shake it off.

Decided action has been taken, during the week, both by the Colorado Springs Company and by the Town authorities, for the suppression of the Liquor Traffic.

The action of the Colorado Springs Company will, we trust, bring to an end the long-vexed question whether the prohibitory clause in their deeds is capable of legal enforcement or not.

For ourselves—unversed as we are in legal matters—we believe that it is. That a man, or a Company, having property to sell, cannot fix what the price shall be, it is a strange thing. No one denies that the seller may say: "The price shall be so many dollars." Is there, then, any sort of reason why he may not say: "The price shall be so many dollars and so many sheep," or "so many dollars and a perpetual waiver of the right to sell intoxicating liquors?" If this latter consideration be of value in the eyes of the seller, if he stipulate for it as a part of the price for which he is to give up his property, if the buyer covenant to give it to him, and to forfeit the property if he should fail to do so, surely the covenant is a binding one, or Law and Justice have little in common in this particular matter.

Whichever way, however, the question may be decided, its settlement will be an advantage. Should the clause be upheld, we shall have the Town at once purged from the drinking establishments which now border it. Should it be pronounced invalid, the liquor-sellers will be rid of a powerless menace, and the opponents of the sale of Liquor will cease to put their trust in a useless weapon. The battle will be shifted on to another field, and each side will know exactly what its ground is.

We shall have little fear, either, of the issue. The people of Colorado Springs have already expressed their will on the question, and, if called upon, will, we believe, express it again in exactly the same terms. The whisky-sellers, it is true, have made themselves some friends, and, by dint of much talking and many plausible arguments, have shaken the views of several who were once their hearty opponents, but there is yet a strong backbone of steadfast principle which will hold itself erect at the proper time.

Meanwhile, we are glad that our Town Trustees have again set themselves to carry out their original programme. They may be assured that, in so doing, they are carrying out the will of a large majority of the voters. All that is needed is a persistent prosecution of the offenders; their profits are enormous, but a daily fine of $50 and costs will soon make their business a ruinous one. And there can be no better time than the present for bringing about that result. Money is tight, and likely to be, and it will be a great help to the Town if the currency which now finds its way into the bar-keepers' tills, can be kept out of them and turned into more useful channels.

The Rev. J. G. Lowrie has accepted the call from the Presbyterian Church here, and has entered upon his pastorate. He will preach every Sunday morning and evening.

Mr. C. E. Leonard has just returned from a six weeks' trip to Chicago. He has brought with him lots of overcoats and other Gents' Furnishing Goods, just right for the cold snap.

Those of our citizens who have dogs, but have not paid the License Fee, may expect a call from Constable Downing during the coming week. Either the owners must "pay up" or the dogs must "go under." Such is the decree.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Colorado Springs, has just issued a "Church Circular," which contains a list of the services and of the Official Members, a statement of financial account, and other interesting matter. Copies can be obtained on application to the Rev. F. C. Millington. It is got out in a neat form, handy for preservation, and should be kept by all who are interested in the Church, as the series, if continued, will, in time, make a very valuable record. It is the intention to publish the Circular quarterly.

The following cases, in addition to those elsewhere reported, have come before Justice Lyon during the past week: John Bacon against R. R. Bruns; claim for an account of $80; judgment for $50.95, including costs. Wm. N. Stiles against J. H. Brown; claim for an account; judgment for $[illegible]0.95, including costs. N. L. Rice against A. C. Cone; claim for an account of $299.99; judgment for the amount claimed and costs. Graham Ottle against James Brown; suit for debt; judgment for debt and costs, $82.25.

Two degrees below zero on Pike's Peak on Thursday morning; how low it has been since then, we have not heard. As yet, no telegraphic communication has been established, it having been found that it will be necessary to run a ground wire from the Station for about a couple of miles, in order to complete the circuit. This, it is expected, will be accomplished in a very few days, when we may look for daily weather reports from the Summit. Meanwhile, we can form a pretty accurate idea—sufficiently accurate to save us from any hankering after promotion to office up there.

The "Out West" Printing Company received the Diploma at the Fair of the Southern Colorado Agricultural and Industrial Association for specimens of Newspaper, Magazine, and General Printing. It has been our determination from the first to do work which could not be excelled in the Territory, and we have already established our reputation for sending out as good printing as can be obtained anywhere in Colorado, and much better than is generally sent out. Let the merchants of Colorado Springs and other Towns in the neighborhood bear this in mind.

A while ago, two little ladies, residents in Philadelphia, we believe, sent quite a handsome contribution towards the Building Fund of our Episcopal Church, being the proceeds of a Festival which they had held, and to which they had invited their young friends; now we have to report a similar contribution from two little gentlemen, who have been following their good example. A day or two ago, Major Wagner received the following communication: "Beverly, N. J., Oct. 6, 1873. Major William Wagner, Treasurer of the Episcopal Church Building Fund. Dear Sir:—Enclosed you will please find a post-office order for $33.00, the proceeds of a Fair which we had in our garden in September, and which we now send as an offering to the Episcopal Church in Colorado Springs. Respectfully yours, S. Decatur Smith, Allan A. [illegible],—S. D. S., aged [illegible] years; A. B. C., aged [illegible] years.

A considerable quantity of hay has been coming into Town during the past week.

The number of Colony Memberships goes on steadily increasing. It is now five hundred and thirty.

The Postmaster is gradually getting his new office thoroughly furnished and equipped.

Mr. Boehmer, the officer in charge of the Signal Station on the summit of Pike's Peak, gives place to Mr. Seeker.

Over 100,000 lbs of freight is expected to reach here in a few days, for reshipment to the San Luis Valley.

Numbers of sportsmen visit the Reservoirs in quest of ducks, geese, swans, and even pelicans, but most of them come back with empty bags.

Several lots have changed hands during the past week, and we understand that there are quite a number of capitalists here on the lookout for investments.

Mr. W. T. [illegible] shot a couple of antelope from his wagon while coming into Town from his ranche on Horse Creek the other day.

Mr. Eubank, our ex-Sheriff, is to have charge of Mr. D. Martin's Dry Goods Store, in Mrs. Wright's building. A large stock has been put upon the shelves during the past week.

We understand that a Skating Club is about to be organized here. A few more such cold snaps as we are having now, and the Reservoirs will be in capital condition for the sport.

There was a large gathering of Odd Fellows at the dinner table of the Colorado Springs Hotel on Thursday, said Odd Fellows being on their way home from Pueblo, where there has just been a grand gathering.

Mr. Moffat, of the firm of Billings & Moffat, of Denver, and Mr. George Boyes, a prominent attorney from Trinidad, have been amongst the guests at the Colorado Springs Hotel during the past week.

Messrs. Adams, Wilson & Co. have secured the agency for the Monitor Cooking Stove, which took the first premium at the World's Fair in Vienna. See their advertisement in another column.

Mr. S. C. Foote has taken two Eastern gentlemen as partners into his ice business, and the firm have just purchased a ten-acre lot in the southern part of Town for the purpose of erecting buildings thereon. It is their intention to dam up the Monument during the winter, so as to secure an ample supply.

The District Court will open here on the fourth of next month, Judge Hallett presiding. The docket will be a heavy one, there being already forty-five cases entered; of these, however, only four are criminal cases. The Grand Jury will doubtless add to the number on the docket.

There have been two or three "cold snaps" this week. There has been a Meteorological cold snap which has made folks shrug their shoulders; a Financial cold snap which has caused a few of our folks to look very blue, and a Legal cold snap which has set some of our liquor-men dancing round at a pretty lively rate, in order to keep the circulation up.

We omitted, in our last week's notice of new Business Enterprizes, to mention that of Messrs. Hallowell & Winter, who have just engaged in the Dairy and Poultry Business. They are both gentlemen well known to most of our citizens, and may be relied upon to serve their customers faithfully. We hope that they will receive a large amount of encouragement in their enterprize. Their establishment is on the corner of Pike's Peak and Wahsatch Avenues.

Bartholomew's "Olympian Exhibition" was in Town for the second time on Monday, and gave two performances. Some of the animals displayed a very high degree of training. There was something, however, inexpressibly pitiful in the dressing up of two little children, and putting them through a travesty of performances which are in bad enough taste on the part of older people.

The New Sharon *Star* says: "We were recently shown thirty potatoes, grown by Mr. John Turner, that weighed twenty-nine pounds. Mr. Turner has forty acres planted, which he thinks will yield more than four hundred bushels per acre. Colorado can beat that hollow. One of our ranchmen on the Divide has had this year 150 potatoes weighing, in the aggregate, 287½ lbs, and his whole crop will average about 700 bushels to the acre.

It is reported that steps will be taken to pass a Bill through the Territorial Legislature, authorizing the County Commissioners to make over the Court House in Colorado City to the School District of which that Town is the centre. The citizens of Colorado City, it will be remembered, contributed $3500 towards the cost of the building, and, though they did so for the purpose of keeping the County Seat there, and got their reward in a year's longer tenure of that coveted distinction, yet no one in the County will be likely to grudge them the recovery of their contribution. It is very questionable, however, whether it is fair to ask the County to give them the $3500 which *it* had to contribute towards the building. Cannot that School District, in some way or other, raise $1500, and offer it to the County Commissioners for the whole building? If that could be done, no one would have cause to feel aggrieved at the transfer. We should like to be generous to Colorado City, [illegible].

We understand that the "Pike's Peak Rangers" have received a letter from Governor Elbert, stating that he will do his best to furnish them with equipments as soon as possible.

Dr. Cutter is back again from his Eastern trip. He went as far as Indianapolis, Ind., and took the St. Louis Fair on his way.

At the meeting of the Town Trustees on Saturday evening last, C. F. Downing was appointed Constable, at a salary of $80.00 per month.

We had a call the other day from Mr. J. P. Harper, from Weir's Mill. He reports that things have been rather dull in that section since the Indian Scare. The Mill will probably be closed in a few days, and remain so for some months.

Important business will come before the Fire Company at their regular monthly meeting on the first Tuesday in November. Members, therefore, should make their arrangements so that they can be present.

We had a pleasant call a day or two ago, from Mr. Severance, of Vermont, who has just brought into the Territory several car-loads of Spanish Merino Bucks, and who is likely to be here frequently on similar errands.

Mr. F. E. Huggins has returned from his trip to New York, and has brought back with him a large stock of Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, etc. Those of our citizens who want to "put on style" can, therefore, do so now to their hearts' content.

The days of the tourists are not yet over. On Thursday last quite a large party from Kansas came down on the cars, consisting of Judge S. A. Kingman, Judge [illegible]. P. Morton, Hon. A. [illegible] Williams, Col. E. W. Dennis, Professor Worrall, A. V. Austen, Jas. Douglass, Ward Burlingame, H. W. Dibels, and [illegible] Anneman. These gentlemen are all from Central Kansas, and intend to spend some time here and at Manitou. A letter which we received a few days ago from Berea, Ohio, informs us that quite a large party from that place are about to visit us. The party will include Dr. Henry Parkes, Capt. N. D. Meachem, Mr. R. Millington, an extensive Real Estate Dealer, and several other prominent gentlemen. They intend to remain here for some time, and are not unlikely to make investments if favorably impressed. They come through the influence of Mr. F. M. Stearns, president of the Berea Stone Company, who was here in the summer, and who intends to return and spend the winter with his family.

METHODIST CHURCH.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the above church, held on Monday evening last, it was decided to enlarge the Church Building so as to double its present capacity.

It is considerably less than two years since the church was built, and, as many of our old-timers well remember, the Trustees then had so little confidence in the future of the Town that they had the building constructed in such a manner that it might be readily removed to Colorado City as soon as the "mushroom" growth of Colorado Springs should come to an end. The Town, however, has gone on steadily growing, and with it the Methodist Church and Congregation, so that the building is now quite inadequate to accommodate those who wish to attend the Services. Last Sunday morning there were one hundred and twenty-eight scholars in attendance at the Sabbath School, and a congregation of over two hundred at the evening service, many having to leave because they could not find room.

The Rev. F. C. Millington, Mr. [illegible] Gidley, and Mr. R. C. [illegible], have been appointed a Building Committee to carry out the enlargement, and an encouraging beginning has been made in the matter of funds. The stringency of the money market may delay the accomplishment of the work a little longer than is desirable, but we hope that the church will, before many weeks are over, have all the accommodation that is necessary.

THE COLD SNAP.

Tuesday last brought us the beginning of a "cold snap," which has continued through the rest of the week, and which, we believe, has been unusually severe for the time of the year. It will be remembered that last year we had a very sharp frost just at the end of September, but that it was followed by several weeks of warm, open weather. This year the sharp frost has been longer delayed, but we are having more of it now that it has come.

Tuesday morning, a cold fierce wind began to come down from the Divide, and the clouds gathered over the mountains. Before nightfall, Pike's Peak had received quite a coating of snow, and by Wednesday morning, the Foot-Hills were also whitened. Here, down below, the cold seemed to increase up to yesterday, which was a very bitter day, the wind blowing with a keenness which seemed to cut through almost any amount of "wraps;" snow fell so as to give the ground a thorough, though not very thick, covering. To-day, there is little wind, and the cold, therefore, is not so much felt.

On the Divide, on Tuesday night, a man named [illegible], who was making his way from Colorado Springs to his home, on Cherry Creek, was frozen to death. He was an old inhabitant, having been in the Territory for several years.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

To the Springs, to the Springs,
To the Springs, Onward!
Into Colorado Springs
Rushed some six hundred;
No use to ask them why,
They will give no reply;
"Health!" is their only cry.
Into Colorado Springs
Rushed some six hundred.

Weak lungs to right of them,
Weak lungs to left of them,
Weak lungs in front of them
Coughed and thundered;
"Now we can breathe," they cry,
"In atmosphere so dry."
This is the reason why
Into Colorado Springs
Rushed some six hundred.

Oh, what a sight! you find
Nations of every kind,
Lame, halt, and even blind;
You ask, have they blundered?
"Anything, to get well!
We will and must," they yell,
Who can the excitement quell?
A Denver wondered.
Into Colorado Springs
Rushed some six hundred.

Few months have passed away
Since these have come this way,
Who look so fresh and gay.
See! they're not blundered.
May it sick persons teach,
The Springs are within their reach,
Try, and you're sure to preach:
Come to Colorado Springs!
Come, ye six hundred.

Dodis of N. Y.

BUILDING AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. F. [illegible] Rouse's stone residence on Cascade Avenue is nearing completion.

Mr. S. C. Foote is plowing up his twenty-acre lot in the bottom just east of Town. The ground seems to be pretty tough, as three yoke of oxen have hard work to break it.

We were in error last week in reporting that Mr. Frank Lombard is building on Nevada Avenue. The building referred to is being put up by Mr. Thos. West.

Mr. Henry Payton has just completed a Brick residence for himself near to his Brickyard east of Town.

The proprietors of the City Drug Store have put themselves a sign up in the shape of an enormous Mortar, gorgeous in all the glory of blue and gold.

The past season has done much towards the improvement of the outlying tracts round Town, especially those to the North and East. Several miles of fence have been put up, and twenty-five houses have been built. This settlement upon the outlying lots is a very healthy feature of our progress.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE LIQUOR-SELLERS.

Suits have been brought by the Town Trustees during the week against Anton Nuesbaum, Cowell & McDowell, [illegible] Miller, and Root, and Rieff, for breach of the Town Ordinance prohibiting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors. The several parties pleaded guilty, and were fined, in each case, $25 and costs. The cases were heard by Justice Lyon.

In addition to this, the Colorado Springs Company have caused writs of ejectment to be served upon the following: D. W. C. Root, D. A. Cowell, Robert [illegible] Taylor, Seth P. Newell and Thomas B. Newell and John [illegible] Miller. The Cases will come up for hearing at the District Court on the 4th of next month.

BE MODERATE.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

SIR.—When I say that I have been a citizen of Colorado Springs from the beginning of its existence, it is needless for me to add that I am an enthusiastic admirer of Colorado generally, but more particularly of Colorado Springs and its beautiful surroundings.

In common with many others, I have "blowed" and spouted for Colorado on every imaginable occasion; that is, whenever a stranger happened around with "surface indications" of a sufficient quantity of certified checks about him to invest in a Colony Certificate. I have also, like many others here, written glowing descriptions of Colorado to Eastern friends. I have expatiated upon the beautiful "Italian Climate," the cloudless skies, and the pleasant winters. This is a habit we are all apt to fall into out here.

But I begin to fear that we have overdone the business, [illegible], whenever a little breeze springs up, does every new-comer look blue, and say "I thought you never had any rough weather out here in Colorado," and, when we happen to have a few weeks of rain, how common the sarcastical remark, "Oh no! it never rains in Colorado. This is a dry country, this is." If a few flakes of snow should fall during the winter, we hear the oft-repeated enquiry: "Is this your 'Italian Climate?' I was told that you never had any winter in Colorado!" Only the other day, a woman,—evidently a new-comer,—surrounded by seven children and pushing a baby carriage, passed by me as I was congratulating Smith who has had another "addition" to his family. Hearing what I was saying, she exclaimed in tones of dismay, "Good gracious! General C—— told my husband that they never had children in Colorado!"

Now, when it comes to holding out such inducements as this in order to arouse the spirit of emigration, is it not carrying matters just a little too far? For my part, I think that we should hold up a little in this business, and, instead of publishing such alluring inducements to Eastern people, should represent the country, its climate and its effects, truthfully and without exaggeration. If we did so, we should not so often be denounced as humbuggers, by men and women who come here with expectations which can never be fulfilled. CITIZEN.

TERRITORIAL JOTTINGS.

The *Miner* calls upon the Government to order coinage at the Denver Mint. In an article on "What Colorado Needs," it says: "The most annoying feature that Colorado people have to complain of, in connection with the recent monetary panic in the East, is the scarcity of currency it has caused. Our people hold no fancy stocks to go down on their hands. They had not been dabbling in bogus railroad bonds, nor in any other wild-cat operations. They were, perhaps more than any other community of the same extent, engaged in legitimate business, founded on the very basis of trade. The newspapers of the East have been assuring us that the panic is over—that everything is serene and lovely as a Summer morning; but, nevertheless, there is one fact painfully apparent, that money is still locked up. If this were not the fact, the precious metals would not go begging for purchasers, as is now the case. Low grade ores can be sold here now, but the more valuable shipping ores are without purchasers. This is owing to no want of inclination on the part of ore buyers to pay cash down and good prices, but to their inability to get currency to pay out. This is how the speculators' panic is affecting legitimate business in Colorado. Our bank has been paying money on the drafts of its depositors, and has done so without pushing its debtors. But it has been impossible for the Bank to make the advances necessary to enable ore buyers to handle bullion, simply because that institution has not been able to secure an amount of currency greater than is deemed prudent to keep on hand for the protection of depositors. In this, the Bank does exactly right; but it is very damaging to our business prospects, and the blame is not at the doors of Colorado, or Colorado's banks. If our Branch Mint could coin silver and gold, our people could snap their fingers at Eastern money-hoarders, who would soon get tired of locking up currency. If we could have the precious metal that is produced in the country coined at once and used to carry on the legitimate business of the country, it would be a relief that would make times very lively. We may be asked, Why not send our bullion to Philadelphia? The answer is that the express charges to and from would make coin cost too much; it would be cheaper to buy currency; and this is just what the currency sharks are availing themselves of to oppress us. If the Government will not give us this relief, it may yet become necessary to have an establishment organized here to put trade money in circulation. This will force the Government to order coinage at the Denver Mint."

During the week, the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Colorado, has been in session in Pueblo, and this is what the *Chieftain* of that town has to say about them: "We are not an Odd Fellow, and for the past few days we have felt bad because we were not an Odd Fellow—because we have met so many genial, whole-souled, and good fellows, in the truest sense of the sentiment, delegates to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, whose session in this city closed last Wednesday night. We can write with the greatest regard for truth, that we have never seen a finer body of men together physically, and apparently mentally, on any occasion. They are evidently among the leading citizens of the towns and cities they represent in Grand Lodge, and unquestionably they are good, sound men, the best citizens of their communities. We trust they will arrive at their homes safely, and that they will take with them to these homes pleasant recollections of their short sojourn in Pueblo."

The following from the Denver *Tribune*, shows that stock shipments from Colorado are now important business transactions: "Day before yesterday Oatman & Bailey shipped eleven car loads of stock from the Bull's Head Corral, destined for the Chicago market. Thirty-eight car loads are to be sent to Cincinnati this week, by Joe Hodgson, and the first installment of fifteen cars will go forward to-morrow, if freighting facilities are afforded. It seems that there is a great demand for stock cars all along the line, and yesterday, Colonel Oakes, general freight agent, telegraphed for eighty cars to be forwarded at once to Kit Carson, and in obedience to this order, all that were standing in the yard, about forty, were sent out last night. Considerable shipments are coming up from the Arkansas valley, by the branch, and herders are driving large numbers all centering at Carson."

Under the heading of "A Hard Winter," the Denver *News* says: "An old hunter just in from the mountains bringing a load of bear and other game predicts a hard winter. Mountaineers and frontiersmen who have studied the signs of the forest and learned to forecast the seasons by a knowledge of the disposition of wild animals, are generally pretty correct in their prognostications, and come as near the truth quite as often as "Old Probabilities" himself. If we may judge anything from the last two days, an excellent beginning has indeed been made. Hard winters here are very different affairs from hard winters east of the Mississippi. The coldest and hardest winter ever experienced in Colorado was doubtless that of 1871-72, when the losses of our stock grazing on the plains, without any or other food except what they could pick themselves, did not exceed ten per cent,—a large proportion of this percentage being emaciated or worn-out stock. For the cattle interest an open winter is preferable; for the mining and agricultural interests the opposite is the rule. Heavy snowbanks give an abundant and not easily exhausted supply of water for mining purposes, greatly facilitating the operations of those who are seeking for gold in the gulches. They also retain the streams at a fair height during irrigating season. A fair amount of snow also leaves the ground in better condition for planting, than if it had remained bare all winter. What we may lose in one interest therefore we shall certainly gain in another. Kind fortune has so diversified our industries and resources, that we are not dependent on the success or failure of any one branch. The best forerunner of a hard winter is the panic. Hard winters and hard times generally go together. A monetary stringency checks building, stops public works and improvements, and causes a general reduction of laboring forces. Many will consequently be thrown out of employment, and more or less suffering will be the result. The purse-strings, which tighten at unnecessary expenses, ought, under the head of charity, to open more loosely than ever. In all branches of expenditure, public and private, retrenchment is the order, for the relief of suffering and the promotion of charitable objects, even greater liberality should be observed."

The cold weather, says one of our contemporaries, shows no diminution of Colorado-bound invalids; they arrive by every train. That Colorado is just the place for invalids of certain classes was strikingly evidenced by the Convention of Recovered Asthmatics which was held in Denver the other evening, and at which some remarkable cases of cure were made known. Let our invalid visitors, however, take good care of themselves; improvement of health is sometimes so quickly manifest here that the convalescent is led to subject himself to improper risks, and the result is not unfrequently fatal. The following from the *Boulder News* is a case in point:—Mr. W. E. Parker, correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe*, who has been visiting at Rollinsville during the Summer, died at Central. Mr. Parker came to Colorado for his health, and was rapidly regaining it, when he visited the Cariboo mine, and in the dampness contracted a cold which resulted in his death.

DIED.

At Eiswerth's Mill, on Saturday evening last, Charles Eilers, aged 20 years.

On Monday evening last, at the residence of her husband, in Colorado Springs, Mrs. [illegible] D. Evans, of consumption. The remains have been taken to Lincoln, [illegible].

On the Divide, on Tuesday night last, Mr. John Marshall, of Cherry Creek, aged 65 years.

A TRIP TO SALT LAKE.

(By the Editor.)

No. 7.

From the Tabernacle we went to the Museum, an institution founded and managed, we understood, by one of Brigham Young's sons.

The building is one without any architectural pretensions, either externally or internally: it would do it no injustice, indeed, to style it very shabby. Its contents, however, are interesting, and may form the nucleus of a very valuable collection. Attached to the Museum is a small Menagerie, wherein a similar shabbiness to that of the Museum manifests itself.

Here let us digress a little, as we have been wont to do in former papers. How is it that Colorado has no Museum or Menagerie? Those at Salt Lake are not as good as they might be, but they attract considerable attention and contain much that will interest the stranger. And, without doubt, a collection of the productions of our own Territory would be of the utmost interest to the many thousands who annually visit it, a large proportion of whom have but a short time to spend here, and who now go away with most inadequate and inaccurate ideas concerning our resources. Our mountains they see, and grow rapturous about their sublimity and their beauty; the delightful characteristics of our climate are palpable to them, and they noise them abroad over the face of the earth. And the results of this are apparent in the increasing flood of health and pleasure seekers pouring in each succeeding year. But not one in ten who comes to Colorado learns anything about our Fire Clays and Pottery Clays, our Limestones, Sandstones, Marbles, and Granites, our Coal and Iron, our Copper and Lead, our Silver and Gold, or the thousand other varieties of natural wealth which are scattered all through the land. These are not manifest to them, and they leave our borders altogether ignorant of the rich heritage with which Nature has endowed this section. It may be doubted, indeed, whether even one in ten of the population resident in Colorado knows of half the valuable natural products which have already been discovered in the Territory. A collection might be made, at comparatively small expense, which would be of the utmost interest and value. It should embrace maps and models of the country; photographs and paintings of the scenery; rocks and fossils arranged in geological sequence; plants and flowers botanically classified, with their localities and altitudes; minerals of all kinds from the various mining districts, accompanied by assays and all available particulars of the mines whence they were obtained; models of mining machinery; goods manufactured from native materials; specimens of all agricultural and horticultural productions capable of preservation, diagrams illustrative of practical irrigation, and so forth. In connection with it should be a Menagerie, containing specimens of all the indigenous animals. We hope before long to see a start given to such an enterprise. If the people of the Territory are fully alive to its interests, they will have some such representation of it at the Centennial Exposition in 1876; and it is none too early now to begin the work of preparation for that occasion. If a worthy collection could be got together to send to Philadelphia, it might be made to [illegible] permanent [illegible] hereafter in the Territory.

To return to Salt Lake. After spending an hour or so in the Museum, we visited the great Co-operative Store. The title of the institution is a striking one—the "Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution," and very clearly expresses that identification of the Church with all the worldly affairs of the people which is such a prominent characteristic of Mormonism. "Zion" claims and controls the trade and commerce; the store and the counting-house have blazoned upon their portals "Holiness to the Lord." Here, evidently, is an attempt to realize one of the foretold blessings of the Millennium, and it must be admitted that the attempt has been very fairly successful. The Mormon religionists show themselves to be as capable business men as the shrewdest of their Gentile competitors, and the people generally have reaped large benefits from the Church's Mercantile Institution.

The "Z. C. M. I." differs somewhat from the ordinary idea of a Co-operative Institution, in that the members have no advantage, when purchasing, over those who are not members; Gentiles, indeed, are as fully at liberty to avail themselves of its benefits as Mormons are. Ten per cent. is the fixed profit on all goods sold, the percentage being calculated on the cost of the goods, and the proportion of general expenses which belongs to them. The capital has been turned over three times a year, yielding, therefore, a profit of thirty per cent. per annum. Thus, the stockholders in the Institution have no cause to regard their investment as an unprofitable one. Purchasers buy much cheaper than otherwise they would be able to do, for, in addition to the comparative smallness of the profit, the first cost of goods and the general running expenses are reduced by the large scale on which the business is carried on. In addition to the great central store, with all its varied departments, both wholesale and retail, there are branch stores in each ward in the city, and at nearly every settlement in the Territory. The business transacted is, therefore, an enormous one, and it is calculated that not less than three million dollars have been saved to the people since the "Institution" was set going. Whether money be tight or easy, whether any particular class of goods be plentiful or scarce, the percentage of profit always remains the same, so that the people are never afflicted with "corners," and this applies to everything which they need, from hair-pins to agricultural implements.

The Co-operative Institute is a prominent instance—but only one among many others—of the watchful care over, and provision for, the material welfare of his people, with which Brigham Young is to be credited, and to which, without a doubt, he owes much of his influence. A paternal government, if it can only steer clear of gross blunders, is almost certain to be popular. People, as a rule, like to be taken care of, and will readily yield themselves to the control of a leader, if he have force of will enough to put himself at their head, and ability enough to advance their interests. This has been the case with the Mormon leader. His missionaries go forth, holding out the promise, not only of a heavenly paradise hereafter, but of an earthly Eden now, and this to people who, for the most part, have been having a tough struggle with poverty all their lives, and have known little either of pleasure or of hope. The promise is, in a measure, fulfilled. Even though the converts may be taken into a wilderness, they are taught how to subdue it, and aided in their efforts to make it fruitful.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EL PASO COUNTY BANK.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 25th, 1873.

To those who may have seen the circular put out by the EL PASO COUNTY BANK, on the morning of the 22d inst: We beg to say that the complications of Wm. S. Young's business rendered it necessary to accept his resignation as Cashier, and to have a thorough and complete re-organization of the Company, by which the new Bank is placed upon an entirely independent footing. The business, for the present, will be managed by Wm. S. Jackson, President, who will act as Cashier, until more thorough organization can be effected.

WM. S. JACKSON,
J. S. WOLFE,
C. H. WHITE,
A. Z. GOODRICH, } Company.

ATTENTION! PIKE'S PEAK RANGERS.

The Rangers will meet at the Court-House, on Monday evening, at 7:30, sharp. Important business. By order,

MATT. FRANCE, Captain.
W. B. SHERMAN, Secretary.

WANTED! At the Manitou News Depot, a Cat. Apply to GEO. [illegible]ANLEY.

FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, STIFF Joints, etc., take a Vapor Bath—Nevada Avenue and Cucharas Street.

FOR LADIES' MILLINERY

of all descriptions, go to Miss REIGART'S, Huerfano Street.

FOR DRESS GOODS

Go to Miss REIGART'S, Huerfano Street.

LADIES!!

Go to Miss REIGART'S for Dress Goods, Millinery, Notions, etc.

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the following note, to-wit:

$110.50.

"Twenty days after date for value received, I promise to pay J. B. King & Co. one hundred and ten dollars and fifty cents at their office in Denver. [illegible] W. YOUNG.

Colorado City, March 13th, 1872.

as the same has been paid by me, and I now disclaim any indebtedness to the firm of J. B. King & Co.

[illegible] W. YOUNG.

FOR RENT.

TWO LARGE ROOMS—Parlor and Parlor Bed-room—unfurnished, at Manitou. Apply to GEORGE [illegible]ANLEY, Manitou News Agency.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Holiday Goods at the lowest prices at the Colorado News Depot, Post-Office building, Colorado Springs.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Charles Ballowell and Jonas Winter have this day entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Dairy business in the town of Colorado Springs, under the firm name of Ballowell & Winter.

CHARLES BALLOWELL,
JONAS WINTER.

Colorado Springs, Sept. 8th, 1873.

Come all, ye, to the Bowling Alley that can do it, and get a box of Havana cigars. [illegible] will give a box of cigars to the one that can make twenty-four strikes, or knocks down 240 pins in one game.

FOR SALE.

The House and Lots corner Huerfano and Weber Street; also Furniture and Household Goods. Inquire at the Lumber Office of

[illegible] B. BEAUMONT & Co.

ONE PORTABLE FORGE.

For sale or exchange for American stock. Can be seen at the School Building, Colorado Springs. Apply at this office.

PATRONIZE THE COLONY LAUNDRY!

Maggie Brown now has charge of it and guarantees satisfaction to all. Clothes called for and delivered promptly by leaving notice at the Laundry.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

On Cascade Avenue near Court House Square, formerly the "Mansion House." This property will be offered at a bargain, either for cash or in trade for stock. For further particulars inquire of the undersigned or of [illegible] Pratt.

JAMES RAYNER.

FOR RENT.

Two large unfurnished rooms on first floor of Hunt House. Enquire of Wm. Wagner, D. & R. G. R. R. Office.

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE ACRES OF Land, between Garden of the Gods and Manitou. Unsurpassed for Residences. Title perfect. Apply at this office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a certain writ of execution, issued out of the Probate Court of El Paso County, Colorado Territory, at the suit of George W. Reed & Co. against Emile Gehrung, and to me directed, and whereby I am commanded to make the sum of seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty-two cents, with interest, and the further sum of twenty-one dollars and eighty-five cents costs, I have levied upon the following described property, to-wit: 12 linen coats, 37 vests, 7 alpaca coats, 27 pairs of pants, 3 cassimere coats, 5 boys' cassimere coats, 67 pair of overalls, 8 cutting jumpers, 11 pair of blue Deming overalls, 10 pair of duck overalls, 22 pair of calf boots, 13 pair of shoes, 21 pair of slippers, 22 pair of calf boots, and about thirty thousand feet of common dry lumber, and that I will expose the said property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said execution, at public sale, as follows: The Lumber in the yard of the Pioneer Store, Colorado City, formerly occupied by Emile Gehrung, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 6th day of November, 1873, and the Clothing, Boots and Shoes at the store of W. S. Jones, Colorado Springs, commencing at 2 o'clock, on the afternoon of the same day, to the highest and best bidder for cash.

C. EUBANK,
Sheriff of El Paso County.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a certain writ of execution issued out of the District Court of El Paso County, Colorado Territory, at the suit of William S. Young, of the firm of William S. Young & Co., against E. J. Sickles, and to me directed, and whereby I am commanded to make the sum of six hundred and seventy-five dollars, and the further sum of five dollars and twenty-five cents costs, I have levied upon the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot number nine (9) in block number ninety-four (94), in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado Territory; also the following described personal property, to-wit: 2,400 feet common inch lumber (planed), 5,000 flooring, and 22,767 feet common lumber, and that I will expose the said real estate and personal property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said execution, at public sale at the County Clerk's office, in Colorado Springs, Colorado Territory, on the 3rd day of November, A. D., 1873, at the hour of 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of said day, to the highest and best bidder for cash.

C. EUBANK,
Sheriff of El Paso County.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Charles Holmes desires to announce to the citizens of Colorado Springs and vicinity, that he will continue the Livery and Transfer Business at the old stand on Tejon Street. Thanking the public for their support in the past to the old firm, and wishing a continuation of the same, he will endeavor to please all who may call upon him.

DIVORCE.

TERRITORY OF COLORADO, } ss.
County of El Paso.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Colorado, within and for the County of El Paso. To the November term, A. D., 1873.

Levina A. Piper, complainant, *vs.* Lysander B. Piper, defendant. Divorce.

To Lysander B. Piper, defendant in the above entitled cause: You are hereby notified that the said Levina A. Piper, complainant, hath filed in said Court, on the chancery side thereof, her certain bill of complaint, praying for a divorce from you, which cause is now pending in said Court, and that a summons has been issued therein against you returnable to the November term of said Court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Colorado Springs, in the County and Territory aforesaid, on Tuesday, the fourth day of November, A. D. 1873. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Lysander B. Piper, be and appear in said Court, on said day, and plead, answer, or demur, to said bill, the same will be taken for confessed, and a decree entered accordingly.

GEORGE A. BUTE, Clerk,
By Irving Howbert, Deputy.

J. M. Davidson,
Solicitor of complainant.
Colorado Springs, Sept. 24th, 1873.

DIVORCE.

TERRITORY OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Colorado Territory, within and for the County of El Paso, to the November term, A. D., 1873.

Elizabeth T. Crandall, Complainant, *vs.* Asa T. Crandall, Defendant. Divorce.

To Asa T. Crandall, defendant in the above entitled cause: You are hereby notified that the said Elizabeth T. Crandall, complainant, hath filed in said court, on the chancery side thereof, her certain bill of complaint, praying for a divorce from you, which cause is now pending in said court, and that a summons has been issued therein, against you, returnable to the November term of said court, to be holden at the Court House, in the town of Colorado Springs, in said county and Territory, on Tuesday, the fourth day of November, A. D., 1873. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Asa T. Crandall, be and appear in said court, on said day, and plead, answer, or demur to said bill, the same will be taken for confessed, and a decree entered accordingly.

GEORGE A. BUTE, Clerk,
By Irving Howbert, Deputy.

J. M. Davidson,
Solicitor for Complainant.
Colorado Springs, Sept. 26, 1873.

DIVORCE.

TERRITORY OF COLORADO, } ss.
County of El Paso.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Colorado Territory, within and for the County of El Paso. To the November term, A. D., 1873.

Missouri Ann Cross, complainant, vs. Benjamin F. Cross, defendant. Bill for Divorce.

To Benjamin F. Cross, defendant in the above entitled cause: You are hereby notified that the said Missouri Ann Cross, complainant, hath filed in said Court, on the chancery side thereof, her certain bill of complaint, praying for a divorce from you, which cause is now pending in said Court, and that a summons has been issued therein against you, returnable to the November term of said Court, to be holden at the Court House in the town of Colorado Springs, in the County and Territory aforesaid, on Tuesday, the fourth day of November, A. D., 1873. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Benjamin F. Cross, be and appear in said Court, on said day, and plead, answer, or demur to said bill, the same will be taken for confessed, and a decree entered accordingly.

GEORGE A. BUTE, Clerk,
By I. Howbert, Deputy.

J. M. Davidson,
Solicitor for complainant.
Colorado Springs, Sept. 25th, 1873.

DIVORCE.

TERRITORY OF COLORADO, } ss.
County of El Paso.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Colorado Territory, within and for the County of El Paso, to the November term, A. D., 1873.

John H. Townsend, Complainant, *vs.* Hester A. Townsend, *nee Myers*, Defendant. Bill for Divorce.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Hester A. Townsend, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court of El Paso County, notice is hereby given to the said Hester A. Townsend, that the complainant filed his certain bill of complaint, praying for a divorce, in said court, on the chancery side thereof, on the 25th day of September, A. D., 1873, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said court, against said defendant, returnable on the first Tuesday of November next, 1873, as is required by law. Now, unless you, the said Hester A. Townsend, shall personally be and appear before said District Court of El Paso County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden in the town of Colorado Springs, in said county, on the first Tuesday, being the 4th day of November, A. D., 1873, and plead, answer, or demur to said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged, and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered according to the prayer of said bill.

GEORGE A. BUTE, Clerk,
By Irving Howbert, Deputy.

J. M. Davidson,
Solicitor for Complainant.
Colorado Springs, Sept. 26, 1873.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the District Court of El Paso County, Colorado Territory, in favor of Wm. S. Young, and against the Colorado Springs Brick Company, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of two thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars, and sixty-six and two thirds cents, ($2,176.66 2/3), with interest, and the further sum of four dollars and fifty-five cents ($4.55) costs, I have levied upon all the right, title, and interest of the Colorado Springs Brick Company, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: The south half (½) of the northeast quarter (¼) of the south-west quarter (¼) of section seventeen (17), township fourteen (14), south of range sixty-six (66) west, of the sixth principal meridian, in El Paso County, Colorado Territory; also the following described personal property, to-wit: One camp or kiln of burned brick, said to contain fifty thousand (50,000), about fifty (50) cords of burnt-out wood, three (3) iron boxes, one (1) tempering wheel, seven (7) wheelbarrows, eighteen (18) double and seven (7) single moulds, one (1) sweep, one (1) hoe, six (6) scrapers, two (2) barrels, two (2) wood pans, six (6) sand sieves, and that I will expose the said property or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said execution, at public sale, at the Brick Yard, known as the Colorado Springs Brick Company's, in Colorado Springs, Colorado Territory, on the 15th day of November, A. D., 1873, at the hour of 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of said day, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand.

ROBERT DONNELLY,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
By ALDEN BASSETT, Deputy.

BRICK FOR SALE.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS BRICK COMPANY have a fresh kiln of Superior Brick burned and ready for delivery. No Brick will be delivered at the yard without an order from the Secretary.

WM. B. YOUNG, Secretary,
Colorado Springs Brick Co.

Notice of Final Settlement.

TERRITORY OF COLORADO, } ss.
County of El Paso.

In the Probate Court, at the December term.

Notice is hereby given that I will at the December term of the Probate Court of El Paso County, make a final settlement of my executorship of the estate of William Innes, deceased.

R. A. INNES,
Executor, with the will annexed.
September 25, 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOMES
IN
COLORADO.
THE
Fountain Colony
AT
COLORADO SPRINGS
OFFERS
RESIDENCE LOTS,
AT FROM $50 TO $150.
BUSINESS LOTS,
AT FROM $100 TO $250.
OUTLYING TRACTS
UNDER IRRIGATING DITCHES,
FOR
Farming or Gardening Purposes,
AT FROM $20 TO $50 PER ACRE.

Purchasers of Certificates, the full cost of which is deducted from the prices of the Lots and Lands selected, are entitled to reduced rates for the transportation to Colorado of themselves and their families and effects.

Full information sent free, on application to
GERALD DeCOURSEY,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

20-ACRE LOT
FOR SALE CHEAP.

OUTLYING TRACT FRONTING ON PIKE'S Peak Avenue, with House, Stable, Corrall, and good Well, all under Ditch, and two living Springs on the Lot. Apply to FRANCIS WIGGINS, on the premises; or, Box 212, Post-office, Colorado Springs.

NEW STORE.
Stone Building on Tejon Street,
COLORADO SPRINGS.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
Dress Goods and Notions,
Which will positively be sold at
DENVER PRICES.
C. EUBANK
Will have entire charge.
D. [illegible] MARTIN.

GRAND
Medal of Merit
AWARDED TO THE
"MONITOR"
BEST
COAL COOKING STOVE
IN THE WORLD
AT THE
VIENNA EXPOSITION
OF 1873.
FOR SALE BY
[illegible]
TEJON STREET.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a special execution to me directed from the Probate Court of El Paso County in favor of Robert A. Innes and against Henry A. Wood, wherein I am specially directed to sell at Sheriff's Sale the following described property, to-wit: A certain one story frame house, situated on lot number twenty-three (23), in block number one hundred and forty-nine (149) in the town of Colorado City in the County of El Paso and Territory of Colorado, which property I shall expose to public sale between the hours of eleven o'clock, a. m., and four o'clock, p. m., of the twenty-ninth (29th) day of October next, at Colorado City, to the highest and best bidder for ready money.

ROBERT DONNELLY, Sheriff,
By ALDEN BASSETT, Deputy.
Colorado Springs, Col.,
Oct. 17th, 1873.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, Charles Holmes of the County of El Paso, and Territory of Colorado, made and executed his certain Deed of Trust, bearing date the nineteenth day of December, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, to Alfred Sayre, of the County of Arapahoe, and Territory of Colorado, of the following described realty, situate, lying and being in the County of El Paso, in said Territory of Colorado, viz: The south ½ of northwest ¼ of section number 6, in township No. 6, south of range No. 65, west, containing seventy-three acres, and ninety hundredths, said lands being the homestead of said Charles Holmes, committed to cash entry, December 8th, 1871, which said deed of trust is duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder, of said County of El Paso, on the twenty-third day of December, A. D., 1871, in book "A" at page ninety-six, and was given to secure to William A. Bell the payment of a certain promissory note, bearing date the eleventh day of October, A. D., 1871, made by the said Charles Holmes, and payable to the order of the said William A. Bell, with special covenants in said promissory note contained, said note being due and payable six months after the date thereof, for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest at twenty per cent. per annum till paid.

AND WHEREAS, default was and still is made in the payment of the said promissory note, and interest thereon according to the terms and conditions of the said note, and of said deed of trust.

Now therefore, at the request of the said William A. Bell, and in pursuance of the provisions of said deed of trust, and by virtue of the power and authority granted to me in and by the same, I shall, on Monday, the seventeenth day of November, A. D., 1873, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the door of the Court House, in Colorado City, in the Territory of Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, sell and dispose of at public auction, the above described premises, together with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

ALFRED SAYRE, Trustee.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

S. [illegible] KEEN,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
TEJON STREET,
Next door north of "Out West" Printing Office,
COLORADO SPRINGS.
Is prepared to take all kinds of Photographs, Ferrotypes, and views of all the Mountain Scenery.

FOR FINE
Photographic Portraits
GO TO
PERRY & BOHM,
Satisfaction always guaranteed. Crayon, Mezzo-Tints and Water Color Portraits a Specialty.
[illegible] (F) Street, DENVER.

CROCKERY.

DANIELS & CO.,
379 Larimer Street.
DENVER, - - COLORADO.
Importers of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CROCKERY.
A full and complete assortment of China, Glassware, Wooden and Willow-ware, Fancy Goods, etc., constantly on hand. Orders from the trade solicited, which will receive prompt and careful attention.

NEW
CROCKERY
STORE,
Tejon Street, COLORADO SPRINGS.
Next door north of Wm. S. Young & Co.'s Bank.
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
QUEENSWARE.
GLASSWARE,
LOOKING-GLASSES, WINDOW GLASS.
PLATED WARE, LAMPS, LANTERNS, ETC.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STAR BREWERY,
FRED'K BEHRLE, Prop.,
COLORADO CITY, COL.,
Manufacturer of Lager Beer
Of the Best Quality. Also
Bottled Beer for Family Use.
Our Beer cannot be surpassed in the Territory, and we ask only a trial.
Agent at Fairplay, H. P. GILL.

SUMMER GARDEN,
[illegible], Proprietor.
Just south of Town, at the end of Tejon Street,
Colorado Springs.
LEMONADE, LAGER BEER,
SCHIEFER'S SODA WATER,
LUNCHES ALWAYS READY.
Cool shady seats, with every comfort possible.

[illegible]
Billiard Parlor,
[illegible]
Cor. Pike's Peak Avenue and Tejon Street,
COLORADO SPRINGS.

DOGS AND THEIR DOINGS.

Of dogs dealings with one another and with other animals the season has given many examples. In Rumney, Vermont, the keeper of a woodchuck, after being frequently baffled by the escape of the latter through a drain, stationed another dog at one end of it, and then himself entering as usual at the other end, triumphantly captured his victim. In Pittsfield, Mass., also, a dog, after a long fight in a clover field with a woodchuck, of about his own size and strength, finally won the victory by dragging his antagonist to a brook near by and holding him under water until drowned. The [illegible] exploit of Mr. S[illegible] M[illegible] Barrow's Scotch deer hounds was characteristic. One of them having ventured inside the yard of a farm-house, was pounced upon by the mastiff who kept guard there, and severely punished. For five days the injured hound stayed at home, in a hole which he had dug in a shady spot where he could keep his wounds in contact with the moist earth, and discuss with his mate the most promising plans for revenge. Then the pair quietly advanced to the quarters of the mastiff and tore him to pieces before human aid could arrive. The only Newfoundland dog has appeared as a peacemaker at Buffalo, where he serenely seized and carried off one of a pair of contesting curs; and as a murderer at Rutland, where he deliberately drowned a small dog who had pestered him beyond endurance; as the protector and friend of a miniature terrier at New Orleans, where he captured similar terriers to serve as companions to his own; and as a [illegible] at Manchester, in this State, where an obliging shepherd dog [illegible] him to the [illegible] of the barn. One dog in this city has [illegible] made a [illegible] among his fellows [illegible] action of his master in attaching [illegible] and a [illegible] in a Massachusetts [illegible] lost his [illegible] in trusting his head between the slats of a [illegible] to snap at a passing quail, for when the quail discovered his inability to withdraw his head he deliberately chewed off the ornamental parts of it. From Algiers comes the pleasanter story of the dog who [illegible] of the twelve loaves which he was wont to bring from the baker each morning, in possession of a sick and starving fellow dog which he met on the way; and, from nearer home, the cat that ministered unto a sick dog, and, when unable to tempt his appetite with ordinary food, stole a hot mutton chop from a neighbor's kitchen and politely presented it to his attention. Pleasant, too, must have been the sight presented by the dogs who met at the middle of a narrow bridge and perfected an arrangement whereby the smaller animal crawled between the widely extended legs of the larger one, and both went rejoicing on their separate ways. Colorado was the scene of [illegible] of the shepherd dog who was left to collect and bring forward eight hundred sheep that a sudden snow storm had separated from the main drove [illegible] and scattered in flocks of from twenty to one hundred in the mountains west of Denver; and he did recover more than four hundred of them, and drove them up to [illegible] the main column at the close of the third day, having been observed by teamsters [illegible] with the flock, watching it, allow them to graze when necessary, and to slaughter some of them only to appease his own hunger. Less extensive, but still noticeable, was the exploit of the Captain [illegible] dog who swam [illegible] with an obstinate [illegible] and finally brought him safely to shore at the appointed spot. A reference to the persistent [illegible] with a nose at Oldham, [illegible] to the destruction of one hundred green frogs by [illegible] at Chester, Pennsylvania; and to the remarkable successes of Baltimore's [illegible] with his trained terriers and [illegible] Skye terrier may be accepted as completing the summer's record in this direction.

Misfortune, disaster, and sudden death have, of course, been the [illegible] of the canine as well as the human family. The earliest [illegible] case of the year was, perhaps, that in April of the dog who was stranded [illegible] in the Niagara River, where the assembled spectators, after vainly trying to [illegible] whereby [illegible]. Similarly, in Portland, [illegible] a dog [illegible] as he persistently refused to be [illegible], an agent of the society [illegible] Another [illegible] story [illegible] upon the scene [illegible] but was [illegible] the [illegible] by the other dogs at his [illegible] [illegible] away without [illegible] Lehigh colliery, near Shenandoah, after [illegible] and got to the [illegible] the [illegible] which he fell was three hundred and [illegible] with a [illegible] of forty five degrees. A [illegible] man, who [illegible] dog carefully [illegible] wheel of a farmer's wagon, returned to the scene in time to see the animal describe several swift circles in the air, and gasp its last breath as the family unsteadily [illegible] him. Another resident of that city [illegible] his dog red, in the belief that the law required all [illegible] dogs to be thus distinguished; but the [illegible] does not say whether the result was the same as in the case of the notorious [illegible] who, after being [illegible] at great expense, [illegible] and died. The dog of Troy, who last Spring became notorious for drinking the waste beer at his master's saloon, has been [illegible] one of [illegible] whose indulgence in malt beverages has brought on delirium tremens; but the dead dog of Norwich, whose presence in the streets for two days so filled the air with odors of decomposition that the health officers, on complaint of a resident, ordered his removal as a nuisance, but [illegible] away from the touch of the undertaker, is absolutely without a rival. A unique case also is that of the woman with a [illegible] who, riding in the smoking car of a train running into Cleveland, and who snatched a cigar from a gentleman's mouth, with the remark, "If there is anything I do hate, [illegible]," only to have the enraged smoker [illegible] her dog out of the window after his cigar, with the rejoinder, "If there's anything I do hate, it is a [illegible] dog." The cars likewise were the death of the dog of a Chicago [illegible], who jumped from one train only to be crushed by another; [illegible] of a Springfield dog, who was too proud to move from the track of an approaching engine, [illegible] was consistently vicious enough to fasten his [illegible] on the [illegible] of the urchin who [illegible] to soothe his [illegible] agonies.

The town of Nashua boasts of a dog who, when he heard his master express regret at having left his [illegible] hanging in his [illegible], went of his own accord to where the key was hanging among others and brought it safely to him. Washington has a dog who always carries a muzzle in his mouth whenever he promenades the streets during the hot season; and a San Francisco man rejoices in an [illegible] setter, who will [illegible] nothing save what is received from his master's hand, and [illegible] reply to the question, "Why [illegible] dogs from eating poisoned meat?" [illegible] on one side with convulsive jerks and [illegible] at [illegible] length in counterfeit of death. In another part of California is a clergyman's dog who invariably goes to church, sometimes running away on Saturday, in order not to be [illegible] in his intention, and who, when a strange minister is in the pulpit, takes a position [illegible] beside him until the opening of the sermon. There is a [illegible] on the line of the Pennsylvania Railway, who inspects the boasting [illegible] with great interest, and [illegible] a terrific warning from the time the [illegible] until the [illegible] takes place; there is a Spitz dog in [illegible] city who feigns to perfection a lameness or some serious [illegible] when he wishes to be taken into the family carriage; there is a [illegible] Springfield who buys his own meat, and occasionally changes his butcher when he thinks he has been cheated in his allowance. There are, indeed, [illegible] the newspapers, dogs and [illegible]

INFORMATION FOR STRANGERS.

COLORADO.

To borrow the expression of a well-known writer, the Territory of Colorado straddles the Rocky Mountains like a saddle—a part of it being on their eastern flank, a part on their western flank, and a part of it being taken up by the mountains themselves. It lies between the 37th and 41st parallels of north latitude, and the 102d and 109th meridians of west longitude, being bounded on the north by Wyoming and Nebraska, and on the east by Nebraska and Kansas, and on the south by New Mexico, and on the west by Utah. The area embraced forms nearly a square, containing about 106,475 square miles, or 67,420,000 acres—a greater extent of country than all of Great Britain, with a colony or two in Indes, and quite as large as New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, with New Jersey thrown in for good measure."

For many reasons, Colorado is one of the most remarkable sections of country in the face of the earth.

Though not geographically, it is, really, the centre of the North American Continent. Up to its giant peaks, there is a gradual slope on every side, from the Atlantic on the east, the Pacific on the west, the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and the confines of the Polar Sea on the north.

The dwellers on its "plains" or *lower* lands, live, on the average, about a mile above the level of the sea, whilst those who live in its "mountain towns," are [illegible] still nearer heaven.

Its scenery is magnificently grand. Its climate is celestially cheering and healthful. The clear air and the bright sunshine, which continually characterize it, act like a charm upon the system, invigorating the bodily powers and inducing constant "good spirits." The dryness and purity of the atmosphere render it especially suitable for such as are of consumptive or asthmatic tendencies, or suffer from any affection of the throat or lungs; such—unless the disease has obtained too firm a grip—are almost certain to regain health and strength.

The resources of the country are almost limitless and innumerable.

Its mountains are seamed and streaked with precious wealth of all kinds—gold and silver, copper and lead, coal and iron.

Cradled in their brawny arms and lying at their outspread feet, are peaceful valleys, wherein [illegible] of rich abundance. Owing to the [illegible] irrigation is necessary to the cultivation of the soil, but this, when understood, is comparatively little labor, and far more than compensated for by the great yield which is obtained.

Eastward from the mountains the "great plains" stretch in almost boundless extent, covered with rich grasses, which render them the best pastures in the world. Sheep and cattle thrive upon them with but little care, and, with few exceptions, through the winter as well as the summer. During the fall, the dryness of the atmosphere cures the grasses, sealing up in them all their nutritious qualities and leaving them standing upon the ground as a natural hay—a winter stock of feed, needing no preparation and no housing.

The Foot Hills are covered with timber, and contain [illegible] every [illegible] stone [illegible] and water power of the finest character.

In short, Colorado offers all the natural resources necessary for carrying on the three great productive industries—Mining, Agriculture, and Manufactures—and all the attractions of Scenery and Climate calculated to make it a healthful and delightful home.

EL PASO COUNTY.

El Paso County is one of the central counties of the Territory, and embraces a fair share of its principal physical characteristics—mountains, valleys, and plains. Along its northern border stretches the Great Colorado Divide, a pine-covered mountain spur, which takes its name from the fact that it separates the sections of country tributary to the chief rivers of the Territory, the Platte on the north and the Arkansas in the south. From the "Divide" the county has a continual slope southward, its northern boundary being eighteen miles north of the Arkansas, the distance from north to south being about forty-two miles. This southward slope—exposing the whole of the county, like a garden wall, to the full sunlight—has a marked effect upon its climatic characteristics. The distance from the eastern boundary of the county to the foot of the mountains is about forty miles, and beyond this the county embraces about thirty miles of mountainous country, making the total width about seventy miles. It contains about [illegible] acres, of which upwards of [illegible] acres has been "entered."

Though Pike's Peak—the great focal point of the gold excitement which first brought Colorado into notice—is situated in the county, there are few, if any, known valuable deposits of the precious metals. Hence, El Paso county [illegible] to no place among the mining counties of the Territory. It has, however, the advantage of a market in the mining districts to the west, which are reached by the Ute Pass. These mining districts are rapidly growing into great importance, being amongst the richest in the Territory, and will cause a large demand for agricultural and other products.

Most of the agricultural land which can be watered directly—that is, by ditches taken out of the creeks—is already taken up [illegible]. Experiments however will shortly be made in the matter of artesian wells, and, if they prove successful, [illegible] acres of the most tempting land [illegible]. Scattered through the mountains are [illegible] "parks," [illegible] of the first quality can be raised to even greater advantage than in the lower valleys.

In the matter, [illegible] food available for stock [illegible]. Nature [illegible].

The progress of the stock interests of the county may be gathered from the following figures [illegible]. In 1872, there were [illegible] horses, [illegible] sheep, [illegible] swine. Last year, the [illegible] of the county amounted to [illegible] pounds.

The Lumber Trade is an important part of the business of the county, the [illegible] more timber land in El Paso county than in any other county in the Territory.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

The town of Colorado Springs is situated in the centre of El Paso county, at a point where the Monument Creek [illegible] with the Fontaine qui Bouille, and where the Ute Pass opens upon the plains.

It is a principal station on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, seventy-six miles south of Denver, the metropolis of the Territory, and forty-two miles north of Pueblo.

The town takes its name from the numerous natural mineral springs in the immediate neighborhood. The most important of these are grouped together about five miles to the west, in a beautiful glen, to which has been given the name of Manitou. These are the celebrated "Boiling Springs," which, years ago, were made known to the world by Fremont, Ruxton, and other writers. Formerly they were visited on account of their medicinal virtues by the native tribes of Indians, who regarded them as supernatural phenomena caused by the direct action of the Great Spirit. In latter times, notwithstanding the difficulty of access to them, their fame has attracted large numbers of invalids, anxious to avail themselves of the healing waters. During last year, large sums of money have been expended in laying out and adorning the ground in the neighborhood; a handsome, commodious, and comfortable hotel has been built, bath-houses have been fitted up, and many other conveniences provided. Now that these famous springs are so easily accessible, and that every provision has been made for the comfort of visitors, there can be no doubt that a few years will suffice to make them as attractive a point as is Saratoga in the East. Thousands will throng to them every year, and many will take up permanent abodes around them. The springs are seven in number, and are useful both for drinking and bathing purposes, being highly beneficial in rheumatism, skin diseases, general debility, and numerous other ailments which we need not catalogue.

In addition to these wonderful springs, some of the most remarkable and magnificent scenery on the American Continent is in proximity to the town.

Directly in front is Pike's Peak, the most celebrated of the Rocky Mountains, rising to a height of upwards of 14,000 feet above sea level, its head covered with snow all the year. Right and left of the Peak is a long range of "Foot-hills"—lofty mountains they would be termed in any other land, "infinitely diversified with variety of form and outline, with rocky crags and tumbled boulders and smooth slopes, with constant play of light and shade, with contrast of rich and sombre colors, with streaks of snow and dark groves of pine"—the whole forming a panorama of exceeding beauty, of which the eye never tires.

Three miles from town is the wonderful and famous "Garden of the Gods," in which huge rocks, hundreds of feet high, and of the most fantastic shapes, and gorgeous colors, form a scene which excites the wonder of all who behold it. Close to the Garden is "Glen Eyrie," with its Queen's Canon, equally wonderful and beautiful. Five miles to the southwest of the town is "Cheyenne Canon," a magnificent gorge, whose stupendous walls of rock and beautiful waterfalls give it an almost unrivaled grandeur. Twelve miles north is "Monument Park," studded with groups of lofty columns of sandstone which look like obelisks of some by-gone race of giants. Immediately beyond Manitou, are the Rainbow Glen, the Canon and Falls of the Fountain, and the Ute Pass. Indeed, in all directions, are scenes of grandeur and of beauty. "The advantage of this point," says a recent writer, "is that it lets you at once into the heart of the mountains."

The Springs and the Scenery combined are destined, of themselves, to build up a town of considerable size and importance. Here will be a place of resort—of almost unequaled attractions—known the world over. Last year brought thousands of visitors, from almost every State in the Union, and from foreign lands, and each succeeding season will bring an increasing throng; whilst many, who are in search of health, have already chosen it as their permanent home, and many more will settle here in order to secure the same inestimable boon.

Everything possible is being done to heighten the attractive character of a spot on which Nature has bestowed so many advantages. It is intended to make Colorado Springs not only famous as a Sanitarium, but also as an educational centre, and a home of refined society. Large reservations have been made for schools and kindred institutions, and the Town, although still in its infancy, has undertaken the erection of a costly school-house. Wide streets and avenues and spacious squares have been laid out, and thousands of trees have been planted.

Ample funds will accumulate to carry on the work of beautifying the town, of erecting public buildings, and of constructing necessary public works. The town is a Colony Town, and the whole of the profits derived from the sale of the Colony Lots and Lands, are appropriated to public improvements. The land having been bought in large parcels at low rates, and being sold to colonists in small lots at advanced figures, many thousands of dollars will thus be devoted to the purposes named.

Persons may become colonists by purchasing certificates of membership, which are of four grades, according to the privileges conveyed: $50, $75, $150, $200. A certificate entitles a member to locate certain lots and lands. These are of three denominations: "Business Lots," 25 feet by 190 feet, ranging in prices from $100 to $250; "Residence Lots," 50 feet by 190 feet, and 100 feet by 190 feet, ranging in prices from $50 to $150; "Outlying Tracts," of the following sizes and prices: One-acre tracts, $150; five-acre tracts, $250; ten-acre tracts, $30 to $50 an acre; twenty-acre tracts, $20 to $40 an acre; forty-acre tracts, $15 to $20. A $50 certificate entitles its holder to locate a $50 residence lot; an $75 certificate, any residence lot irrespective of price; a $150 certificate, to locate a business and residence lot, or a business lot and outlying tract, or a residence lot and outlying tract, provided the total value of the lands located does not exceed $300; a $200 certificate, to locate similar lots as the previous, but irrespective of price. The amount paid for the certificate is credited for the lots located, and the balance, if the value of the lots exceeds that of the certificate, can be paid any time within twelve months of the location; or if the *first* location, if more than one is made upon the same certificate. Members may take out as many certificates as they please, but are bound to make one improvement that is to put up a house, or make some equivalent expenditure for each certificate, within four months of making the first location upon it. Upon this being done, and payment of the lots completed, deeds are given conveying full title, with one condition, however—that no intoxicating liquors shall ever be sold on such lots in any premises having the character of a place of public resort; breach of this condition involves forfeiture of the property.

The lands about the Town, of which the Colony possess about 10,000 acres, are excellently adapted for cultivation. A great portion is almost as flat as a table, with an exceedingly slight slope, so that it can be irrigated with the utmost facility. Irrigating canals have been constructed, and large reservoirs for the purpose of storing water as an insurance against exceptionally dry seasons. The locality and the soil are especially suitable for the cultivation of small fruits, and for these a ready market will be found. In addition to the supply required by the Town, and by the mines not far away, a company has been formed for the purpose of establishing a Canning Factory in the Town as soon as the quantity of fruit grown shall exceed the home consumption.

The progress already made by the Town, has been astonishingly rapid. Up to date—that is, little more than eighteen months from the commencement of the enterprise—there have been 500 certificates or members up taken out, on most of which two locations have been made. The population, according to the nearest estimate we can form, is between fifteen and eighteen hundred. The various institutions necessary to a well ordered community, have been quickly got into working order. There are two churches built, one in course of erection, and another very shortly to be commenced; two public schools, a lyceum, a newspaper, a postoffice, a telegraph office, a bank, three or four large hotels, numerous boarding houses, stores of all kinds, well stocked—where the luxuries as well as the necessaries of life can be obtained—livery stables, etc. The Town has been organized with officers and other officers, and several companies have been formed for the prosecution of important commercial undertakings—including a steam saw-mill in active operation, brick-manufacture, fruit-canning, etc. In short, the basis has been well laid for growing progress and prosperity.

To such, therefore, as are seeking new homes, Colorado Springs offer advantages of the highest order.

GROCERS.

H. A. TRUE. A. SUTTON.

TRUE & SUTTON,

Successors to Field & Hill.

Pescadero Ave. [illegible] Colorado Springs,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Flour, Grain,

AND PROVISIONS,

Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS.

Will receive, store, and forward Freight to all Points in the Mountains, and take charge of all consignments of Ore and other shipments [illegible] the Mountains.

The Freighting business will be conducted by the undersigned, who will give prompt attention to all consignments.

A. W. HUNTER.

JAMES M. HUNTER.

DEALER IN

CHOICE

Family Groceries

HUERFANO STREET,

Opp. La Font House. Colorado Springs.

WILL SELL AT FAIR PRICES FOR CASH.

[illegible]

O. T. BARKER. R. C. LUESLEY.

BARKER & LUESLEY,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats,

CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Groceries, Queensware, Etc.,

ALL OF WHICH WE PROPOSE SELLING LOW FOR CASH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SAVAGE & FLORENCE,

COLORADO SPRINGS,

DEALERS IN

EASTERN-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

A large assortment kept constantly on hand.

Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

L. H. STEWARD,

Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes,

TEJON STREET,

One door north of Fountain Restaurant. Colorado Springs.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.

CHARLES WALKER WILL SELL LUMBER ON any reasonable length of time, at the following rates:

Common	22 00
Planed Flooring	32 00
Colorado Planed Siding	32 00
Surface Finish	35 00
Surface Common	30 00

Parties wishing to pay Cash down, can learn the rates of discount, by application to ODLE & HOFFMAN, Colorado Springs.

F. WATTRAM,

Successor to the

[illegible] Saw Mill [illegible] Company,

DEALER IN

All Kinds of [illegible]

LUMBER,

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Etc.

YARD, NEAR THE FREIGHT DEPOT,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Second-Hand Store,

HUERFANO STREET,

IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING YOU DO NOT want, or want anything you have not got, call at the

SECOND-HAND STORE.

Goods sold Cheap for Cash. Highest cash price paid for Household Goods, Horses, Wagons, and Harness for sale cheap.

STRATER BROS., Props.

GEO. HAMILTON,

Merchant Tailor,

HUERFANO STREET,

East of Drug Store, COLORADO SPRINGS.

DIONICIO BACA, Las Vegas, N. M. J. C. ARMIJO, Albuquerque, N. M.

BACA & ARMIJO,

Sheep Dealers,

Are ready to supply the Colorado and New Mexico markets with Ewes, Wethers, and Lambs, at the very lowest figures.

We have made Dr. S. B. Davis our Sole Agent for Colorado, who can be found at Clarpiot's, Denver.

Parties wishing to purchase Sheep will please call on him, as he has full authority to contract for any amount, and any contract made by him we hold ourselves responsible for.

BACA & ARMIJO.

Land Agency.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE IN THE VICINITY OF

Fountain & Widefield Station,

ALSO

Milch Cows and Beef Steers.

R. S[illegible] Widefield Station

H. H. PLATT,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Real Estate [illegible] Agent,

HUERFANO STREET,

Colorado Springs. Colorado.

Special attention given to buying and selling real estate.

Collections of all kinds promptly made.

Any business entrusted to my care will have careful attention.

FASHIONABLE

BARBER SHOP,

WELLER & CHAN,

PROPRIETORS,

Tejon Street, Colorado Springs.

Shaving, Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Hair Dyeing.

ALL IN THE LATEST STYLE.

Latest Fall and Winter Fashions

HATS and CAPS,

JUST RECEIVED

AT LEONARD'S,

HUERFANO STREET.

EXPRESS.

City & Wells, Fargo & Company's

DELIVERY.

All Goods Consigned to our care, will receive prompt and careful attention.

C. F. EVANS & CO.

Office at Eagle Hotel. COLORADO SPRINGS

LA FONT

Livery, Feed, and Sale

STABLE.

WILSON, TRIMBLE & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

Parties desiring a good turnout, single or double, with or without driver, can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS.

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST MONDAY IN JULY

the Express and Passenger Stage

KNOWN AS

Uncle Jimmy's Express,

WILL RUN BETWEEN

COLORADO SPRINGS AND GOMER'S MILLS,

Leaving Colorado Springs every Monday Morning. Freight and Passengers will be carried at low figures.

J. P. COPELAND, Proprietor.

A. J. BARRETT. J. L. CLUSTER, M. D. C. F. BURNHAM.

City Drug Store,

Barrett, Cluster & Burnham,

PROPRIETORS.

Cor. Huerfano and Tejon Sts.,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DEALERS IN PURE AND SELECTED DRUGS, Chemicals, Dry Stuffs, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, etc. Pure Liquor for Medical Use. A choice lot of Cigars. Cool Refreshing Soda Water always on draught.

FURNITURE

AT BETTER PRICES,

C. H. BARTON. N. HODGMAN.

BARTON & HODGMAN,

UNDERTAKERS,

METALIC CASES ALWAYS ON HAND.

THOSE IN WANT OF

FURNITURE

OF ANY KIND

CANNOT FAIL TO BE SUITED, BOTH AS TO

Quality and Price.

Our Stock, the largest in Southern Colorado, will include all grades of Plain and Fancy Furniture. Orders received and promptly furnished, for any kind of Furniture at low-est living prices.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

DANIELS, FISHER & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO DANIELS & ECKHART,)

SEC. LARIMER STREET, DENVER, COLORADO,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

DRESS GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
CLOTHS AND REPELLANTS,
BLANKETS, ETC.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
MATS AND RUGS,
CURTAIN HANGINGS,
CURTAINS, ETC.

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